

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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MEMORY FILM PRODUCTIONS, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

-against-

PETER MAKARA, *et al.*,

ORDER

05-CV-3735 (BMC) (KAM)

Defendants.

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WANDA SCHINDLEY, PhD
(a/k/a DALLAS PUBLISHING),

Plaintiff,

-against-

06-CV-5868 (BMC) (KAM)

BARRY LITUCHY,

Defendant.

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MATSUMOTO, United States Magistrate Judge:

Pending before the court are two motions by Wanda Schindley, *pro se* defendant and counterclaim plaintiff in the 05-cv-3735 action. First, Schindley has requested that she be reimbursed the costs of effecting service of process of her second amended answer and counterclaim upon those counterclaim defendants who failed to waive service upon them pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(d). Second, Schindley has moved for sanctions against certain counterclaim defendants who failed to appear for depositions on court-ordered

dates, despite having been served with a notice of deposition. The court addresses each of Schindley's motions in turn.

I. Schindley's Request for Reimbursement of Service Costs Under Rule 4(d)

Schindley's first request is contained in her motion for default judgment and sanctions, filed March 15, 2007, which, *inter alia*, seeks reimbursement of the costs she incurred in effecting service of process upon counterclaim defendants who refused to waive service of process pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(d). (See docket no. 204, Motion for Default Judgment and Motion for Sanctions and Order by Wanda Schindley, dated 3/15/07 (the "3/15/07 Motion"), ¶¶ 15, 16, 20.) The Honorable Brian M. Cogan denied Schindley's motion for default judgment and sanctions on March 26, 2007, noting that "there is no legal obligation on the part of a defendant to execute a waiver of service." (See docket no. 210).

Although there is no legal obligation for a defendant to execute a waiver of service in the context of a default judgment, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(d)(2) states that: "An individual, corporation or association that is subject to service . . . has a duty to avoid unnecessary costs of serving the summons. To avoid costs, the plaintiff may notify such a defendant of the commencement of the action and request that the defendant waive service of a summons." The rule requires that the notice and request for waiver:

- (A) shall be in writing and shall be addressed directly to the defendant, if an individual . . . ;
- (B) shall be dispatched through first-class mail or other reliable means;
- (C) shall be accompanied by a copy of the complaint and shall identify the court in which it has been filed;
- (D) shall inform the defendant, by means of a text prescribed in an

official form promulgated pursuant to Rule 84, of the consequences of compliance and of a failure to comply with the request;

(E) shall set forth the date on which request is sent;

(F) shall allow the defendant a reasonable time to return the waiver, which shall be at least 30 days from the date on which the request is sent . . . ; and

(G) shall provide the defendant with an extra copy of the notice and request, as well as a prepaid means of compliance in writing.

Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(d)(2). Where a plaintiff provides notice and a request for waiver as required under Rule 4(d)(2), and a defendant located within the United States fails to comply with the request for waiver, “the court shall impose the costs subsequently incurred in effecting service on the defendant unless good cause for the failure be shown.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(d)(2). *See Yalincak v. Sherman*, No. 07-cv-170, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 76989, at *5 (D. Conn. Oct. 17, 2007) (imposing costs of effecting service of process on defendants, where defendants declined to waive formal service); *Odom v. Kerns*, No. 99 Civ. 10668, 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 12834, at *4 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 31, 2000) (finding award for costs of service of process to be “mandatory” unless defendants demonstrated good cause for their failure to execute waiver of service).

Schindley has submitted documentation indicating that she mailed a summons, her second amended answer and counterclaim, two copies of the waiver of service form, and a stamped, return envelope, by certified mail, to counterclaim defendants Cliadakis, Cooper, D’Angelo, Friendly, Elich, Jenkins, Krainovich, Lituchy, Martjak, Nestorovich and Yelesiyevich. (*See* docket nos. 212, 214-222, and 235.) Other than counterclaim defendant Friendly, who signed the waiver of service form on February 22, 2007 (*see* docket no. 212), no other counterclaim defendants returned a waiver of service to Schindley. After failing to receive

waivers of service from the counterclaim defendants, Schindley proceeded to effect service of process--either personally or, where personal service was attempted but unsuccessful, substitute service--upon counterclaim defendants Cliadakis, Cooper, Elich, Jenkins, Krainovich, Markowitz, Nestorovich, Vukcevic and Yelesiyevich. (See docket nos. 223-226, and 235, Affidavits of Service.)

Having reviewed the documentation submitted by Schindley, the court finds that Schindley has not demonstrated that she complied with the requirements of Rule 4(d)(2). Based on Schindley's March 15, 2007 motion and the documentation she has submitted, it appears that Schindley mailed to the counterclaim defendants her second amended answer and counterclaim, along with a "summons, 2 copies of the waiver of service, and [a] stamped, return envelope" (3/15/07 Motion ¶ 8),¹ but did not include a notice and request for waiver, as required under Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(d)(2).² Because Schindley failed to comply with the requirements of Rule 4(d)(2), the court cannot grant Schindley's request for reimbursement of her service costs. *See Perez v. Westchester*, 83 F.Supp. 2d 435, 441 (S.D.N.Y. 2000) (declining to reimburse service costs under Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(d)(2) where notice and request were addressed to defendant's counsel, rather than defendant directly, and was not accompanied by copy of complaint or prepaid means of compliance in writing); *Weaver v. New York*, 7 F.Supp. 2d 234, 236 (W.D.N.Y. 1998) (noting that *pro se* plaintiff failed to comply with Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(d) because he did not provide

¹ See also 3/15/07 Motion at 9, Declaration of Wanda Schindley, dated 3/15/07.

² The court notes that Schindley could have provided an appropriate notice and request for waiver, in compliance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(d)(2), by including AO Form 399, titled "Notice of Lawsuit and Request for Waiver of Service of Summons," in her mailings to the counterclaim defendants.

defendants with required notice and request for waiver of service).

II. Schindley's Requests for Sanctions For Counterclaim Defendants' Failures to Appear at Depositions

Schindley has also moved for sanctions against counterclaim defendants Cooper, Nestorovich, and Yarker for their failure to appear at their depositions, on April 25, 2007 in New York for Cooper, April 26, 2007 in New York for Nestorovich, and April 27, 2007, by telephone for Yarker, who resides in Canada, despite being provided with notice. (*See* docket nos. 266-68, Motions For Sanctions Against Cooper, Nestorovich and Yarker, dated 5/3/07.)³ The court first notes that Schindley did not submit documentation regarding any specific costs incurred as a result of the failure of Cooper, Nestorovich and Yarker to appear for their depositions. The motion with regard to Nestorovich is moot, because the court, at Schindley's request, has directed Nestorovich to provide answers to written interrogatories from Schindley. (*See* court order dated 8/23/07.) Similarly, the motion with regard to Yarker is apparently moot because Schindley voluntarily dismissed her counterclaim against him on June 26, 2007 (*see* docket no. 287) and has not indicated at court conferences that she intends to pursue Yarker's deposition or that she wishes to pursue sanctions against Yarker. With regard to Cooper, Schindley has requested in her sanctions motion that Cooper be ordered to appear for deposition in Texas. (Docket no. 266, Motion for Sanctions Against Steve Cooper, at 1.) The court declines to require Cooper, who resides in Hackensack, New Jersey, to appear for deposition in Texas, where Schindley resides. However, if Schindley still wishes to depose Cooper, who, like

³ The court notes that all three individuals were provided with a copy of the respective motions for sanctions against them. (*See* docket nos. 266-68, Certificates of Service attached to motions for sanctions.) Yarker and Cooper did not respond to the motions against them.

Schindley, is appearing *pro se*, she may seek to schedule, on proper notice, and with sanctions if Cooper again fails to comply, an in-person deposition in New York or a telephone deposition, or she may propound written interrogatories upon him, as she has done with counterclaim defendants Elich, Jenkins, Krainovich, Nestorovich and Vukcevic. Schindley shall serve notice of any in-person or telephone deposition of, or any written interrogatories upon, Cooper no later than November 16, 2007. If Cooper again fails to submit to discovery, he is likely to be subject to sanctions, including but not limited to monetary sanctions, default, and/or preclusion of any defenses to Schindley's counterclaims against him. Cooper must provide verified responses to any written interrogatories no later than thirty days after service.

Schindley is directed to serve a copy of this order upon the unrepresented counterclaim defendants and to mail proof of service to the court by November 12, 2007. A copy of this order will be transmitted to Schindley by facsimile.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: November 8, 2007
Brooklyn, New York

/s/
KIYO A. MATSUMOTO
United States Magistrate Judge
Eastern District of New York